मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन सिंह) : (क) जी हां, ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिए परिशिष्ट 164 अनुपत्र संख्या 20]

(ग) जी नहीं, सामान्य वित्तीय नियमों और योजना के अनुसरण में सनदी लेखापाल द्वारा परीक्षित, अनुदान-प्राप्त संस्थाओं के लेखों को सरकारी अनुदान के लेखों के निपटान के लिए स्वीकार किया जाता है ।

(घ) 537 मामलों को छोड़कर सहायत अनुदान के सभी मामलों के संबंध में उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं ।

(ङ) जी, हां ।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Production of Steel

*152. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA;
SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for steel products have been achieved in the current year;

(b) if so, what is the total production of various steel items produced in public and private sectors during the last three years;

(c) what is the price hike during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the coknig coal for production process of steel is not available in enough quantity in our country; and

(e) if so, the details of import of coal and the foreign exchange incurred thereon during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The amin producers (Steel Authority of India Limited, Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited and Visakhapatnam Steel Plant) achieved 98 percent of the production target for saleable steel and 91 percent of the production target for finished steel during the first three months of the- current year, 1992-93.

(b) The total production of various items of finished steel in public and private sectors during the last three years has been as follows:

(in million tonnes)

Year;	Fr. auction
1989-90	13 00
1990-91	13-53
1991-92	14.20

(c) The increase in prices of items produced by the integrated steel plants during the Jast three years with reasons are as under:

Effective dak	1 5%	Reasons
02-06-1989		racrcuse in Railway freight.
20-03-1990	,.5%	Incr-.-nse in excise duty.
18-09-1990	5%	General price increase to meet escalations in input pricss and to cover the increase in the **EGEAF levy and *FEF levy.
26-07-1991	An average of Rs. 36/T on steel and Rs. 15/T on pig iron.	Increase in special excise duty.

01-09-1991 . . .	Rs. 90/T on steel and Rs. 60/T on pig iron.	Increase in outward railway freight.
01-03-1992 . . .	Rs. 262/T on long products, Rs. 100 to 830/T on flat produces and Rs. 130/T on pig iron.	Increase in excise duty.
01-09-1992 . . .	Rs. 121/T on steel and Rs. 85/T on pig iron.	Increase in outward railway freight.
18/19-05-1992 . . .	An average of 15% on steel and 16%; on pig-iron.	General price increase to meet escalations in input costs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Imports of coking coal by the integrated steel plants during 1991-92 was 6 3 million tonnes valued at Rs. 960.5 crores.

**EGBAF Engineering Goods Exports Assistance Fund.

*FEF Freight Equalisation Fund.

Requirement of Foodgrains in the Country

*153. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem which appeared in the Times of India dated the 20th May, 1992 captioned 'New Agricultural Technology crucial; WB';

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) what will the the requirement of foodgrains in the country by the turn of the century as against the production; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase production to meet the shortfal in the foodgrains production; if any?

THE MINISTER OP AGRICUL. TURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b) The news item referred to by the Hon'ble Member relates to the World Bank Deve-lopmnet Report , (WDR-92). The World Bank Report suggests allocation and protection of property rights, farmers' education and strengthening of research and development, etc. for meeting the anticipated doubling of food demand by 2030. Many of the suggestions for increasing food production are already in the knowledge of Government. The ICAR and the State Agricultural Universities continuously strive to greater science-based-specific technologies suited for various cropping patterns in different agro-climatic regions of the country for sustaining high yields.

(c) and (d) The foodgrain requirement for 1997 and 2007 has been estimated at around 208 million tonnes and 276 million tonnes respectively. The required production levels of food-grain by 1997 and 2007 are 210 million tonnes and 282 million tonnes respectively. 'Important programmes for increasing crop production being implemented include Integrated Production for Rice Development (IPRD[1]). Special Food-